Nippon Times

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BURMA HEAD FETED BY PRIME MINISTER AT OFFICIAL DINNER

General Koiso Is Host to Dr. Ba Maw and Suite Members Friday Evening

Extending a hearty welcome to Prime Minister Ba Maw and members of his suite, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso was host to the distinguished visitors at a banquet held at his official residence on Friday evening. All State Ministers as well as leaders of various official and non-official circles in Japan were also present at the function.

The full text of Prime Minister Koiso's speech delivered on the occasion follows:

"Excellencies and Gentlemen:

"It is a great pleasure for me indeed to tender this dinner this evening in welcoming His Excellency, Prime Minister Ba Maw, on his third visit to our country and to have the presence here of members of his party and His Excellency Ambassador Thein Maung who have graced this table in spite of their busy engagements.

"Since the first of August last year, with the glorious birth of the State of Burma, His Excellency Dr. Ba Maw has shouldered important responsibilities as Head of State representing the prestige and the 16,000,000 people of his country, as the Prime Minister guiding the construction of the new state and as the Commander-in-Chief of Burma's national army and notwithstanding the tense and serious war situation has successfully prevented the offensive of the enemy. Externally he has deepened the bonds of friendship with the allied nations in East Asia and internally he has completed the perfection of the national structure and is bending his efforts toward the consummation of the great task of constructing the new nation. As an allied nation, Japan finds it a matter of sincere congratulation that Burma, both in name and in fact, is actually attaining full growth as an independent nation.

"[illegible] Excellency, Prime Minister Ba Maw, has come to our country at this time to express his thanks for the decoration which His Imperial Majesty was pleased to confer upon him. I understand that His Imperial Majesty has in person graciously accorded His Excellency, Prime Minister Ba Maw treatment as chief of state of an allied country. I am deeply inspired to be informed that His Imperial Majesty has especially expressed our country's truly friendly relations with Burma.

"Taking the opportunity offered by this visit, His Excellency has the desire to meet and exchange views with the leaders of our country. I, myself, have had a long discussion today and had the opportunity to exchange frank views as to how to bring the present war to a successful conclusion and as to how to bring about the renaissance of East Asia. In strengthening further the already strong and binding relations between our two countries, our meeting was most invaluable and significant indeed.

"I had heard of the fame of His Excellency long before, but this is the first time that I have had the pleasure of meeting him, and I have come to admire him deeply for his far-reaching knowledge and insight and for his distinguished knowledge of strategy and for his unbending faith in victory. With absolute trust and confidence in him, I wish to go forward sharing in common our desire and will to bring about the renaissance of East Asia.

"As to how intimately bound are the relations between Japan and Burma, there is no need for me to say more at this time than that they are founded upon absolute trust.

"It is because of our sense of trust and righteousness that our country has desired the independence of Burma and is supporting it. I wish to affirm at this time that Japan will share life and death together with Burma and, indeed, all the countries of East Asia in order to destroy the evil ambitions of Britain and the United States who are seeking to re-enslave these countries and to bring about permanent peace between Japan and Burma and the various countries of Greater East Asia.

"I have heard from His Excellency how difficult is the construction of Burma, situated as she is on the front line of East Asia, and how large are the sacrifices of the Burmese people as a result of the inhuman scorched earth tactics which the British took in their retreat as well as the enemy's dastardly bombing attacks. My profound sympathy goes out to the Burmese people. I pledge to His Excellency that it is a matter of course that Japan, devoting all her strength to the victorious prosecution of the war, will not at all be sparing in extending support to the people of Burma.

"It has been clarified to the whole world, beyond any shadow of a doubt, how just is our world concept based upon mutual respect of independence and mutual assistance and fraternity as set forth in the Joint Declaration of Greater East-Asiatic Nations and as expressed by the Governments of these countries on the occasion of the first anniversary of that Declaration. It has also been revealed how brutal is the dream of the United States and Britain who are scheming to restore the old and obsolete order of conquest and exploitation through domination by a few strong powers.

"With our war aims based on justice and righteousness becoming more and more clarified through their steady realization, the spirit of the one billion people of Greater East Asia to win through this war is steadily being enhanced. Al- [illegible] serious, the brilliant victories of our army and navy in all areas of the Pacific, the Indian Ocean, and the Chinese continent along with the gallant fight of our ally, Germany, in Europe are such as to lead one to believe in a favorable development of the situation. In fact, the world war situation is about to see a great turn. Now is the time for the countries of Greater East Asia to strengthen further their unity and to go forward in a grand march to final victory.

"I am extremely pleased to have the opportunity of welcoming the visit of His Excellency to our shores at such a time and to have had a frank discussion with him. I earnestly hope that His Excellency will take good care of himself and, by enhancing further the morale of his people, will continue to exert his good efforts for the progress of Burma and the renaissance of East Asia.

"I now wish to propose a toast to His Excellency and to wish for the progress and prosperity of Burma."

Dr. Ba Maw Responds

Following the speech by Prime Minister Koiso, Prime Minister Ba Maw responded as follows:

"I feel that I cannot thank His Excellency, Prime Minister Koiso, enough for the warmth and generosity contained in his speech tonight. I thank him not only for myself, but also for my people. His Excellency, the Prime Minister, has complimented me on the work I have done. I accept it as a gesture of courtesy and friendship, and value it accordingly. But in reality the work which has been achieved in Burma is far from being mine; it has been a collective achievement, the work, will, and sacrifice of a whole people sustained, strengthened, and led forward by another whole people, that is the people of Nippon and their armed forces. It is not this or that individual but the East Asiatic peoples moved by a single mass-will which is changing Burma just as it is changing the rest of East Asia. I am only one among a billion East Asiatics giving my body and soul to the East Asiatic cause just as countless others are doing even more than I have done, or am able to do. For instance, there is the Kamikaze before whose spirit all of us must bow with humility, and almost worship. While His Excellency, the Prime Minister, was speaking most generously about me and my work, I was thinking of the Kamikaze, and how trivial, and almost unworthy, my work is compared to theirs.

"As I see it, the true significance of all that is now happening in East Asia lies in the fact that it is a great racial revolution in which it is not this or that person, but the spirit of the East Asiatic races as a whole that is the real hero. This is also the true strength of the great racial revolution which is taking place. This is also why the revolution will go on irresistibly till the racial urge which is bearing it along is completely satisfied. It is taking place in accordance with the indestructible law of all race movements in history; and I tell you that not all the brute strength and arrogance of our enemies could break or in any way change the course of this movement. Whether it takes a day, or a year, or a hundred years, victory will certainly be ours. There is not a bit of either boasting or bluffing in what I am saying now, because I am speaking for a whole racial revolution which will win through just as all great revolutions in history have won through.

"As I have said once, we in the East think in terms of race and centuries. Individual loss or suffering don't matter so long as the race goes on, and so also one or ten or even a hundred years of war don't matter so long as the centuries to follow are saved. In Burma you will find this philosophy concentrated in the Phrase "Dobama" which means "We Burmese." It is the call of a race, the oldest, the most irresistible call in the world, and now in this war it has become the wider, deeper blood-call of East Asia itself. This race philosophy by itself completely assures us of victory, a philosophy which dedicates us as a race to the service of our destiny. You, I, all of us as individual members of this race are merely servants of that inexorable race destiny which claims us utterly.

"Now I come to more personal things.

"I wish first of all to thank the Japanese Government for its hospitality which is just as perfect now as it was before, notwithstanding the fact that the whole nation down to the last man and woman has given up very nearly everything in order to fight the enemy to a finish. Such hospitality is more than anyone can expect or deserve at such a time when our soldiers, sailors, and workers in East Asia are living on the borderline between life and death.

"I wish also to greet the Japanese people as a whole. I wish with all my heart to assure them that this is not just a piece of traveller's courtesy, but a homage really felt and paid to a people who are changing the course of history in East Asia. I am speaking as an East Asiatic who has seen this change happening in his own country, so that all Nippon will know that my words are sincere.

"I have eagerly looked forward to meeting Prime Minister General Koiso and other members of the present Government in Nippon, and now that I have met them and seen something of the work they have already accomplished it has made me believe more than ever before in our final victory; more than that, in the victory, if I may call it so, of the principles of the Joint East Asiatic Declaration of last year.

Secret of Nippon Strength

"Now I am beginning to understand the secret of the strength which routed the American forces lately in the seas round about Taiwan and the Philippines. I am also beginning to understand the spirit of the Kamikaze which has almost given Nippon a new invincibility. Perhaps we can see in this spirit the real turning in our war.

"Wherever we may be, either in our own country or abroad, in Burma or Nippon or anywhere else, there can be only one thought for us just now, which is to win back East Asia by winning the present war. In Burma we are thinking of nothing else but this, how our peoples are to win and to survive, and for this we have given and are still giving our all. Our common East Asiatic struggle will continue right till the end to be all that matters for us. There can really be nothing much else for anyone among the billion East Asiatic peoples so long as our whole future remains undecided as it does now; and should it be not life but death which calls us, we must be ready to answer that too, and to go as the Kamikaze do. This is the oriental way, the only way for us to survive, and also for the Joint Declaration of the East Asiatic nations to survive. I have come to Nippon to know what I can about this way. I thank His Excellency, Prime Minister Koiso, and all the others present here for the honor which they have done me and my country tonight."

Ba Maw Sees Umezu

Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State and Prime Minister of Burma, left the the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 9:10 a.m. Friday for the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters where he met General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, in a conference from 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. The Burmese Head of State also called at the Foreign Minister's official residence at 2:30 p.m. and conferred with Mamoru Shigemitsu, Foreign Minister and concurrently Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister, till 3:50 p.m.

Monetary Gift Made By Their Majesties To Memorial Rites

Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress were pleased to order the grant of a monetary gift from the Privy Purse on Friday to the Joint Memorial Services to be held today at the Honganji Temple at Tsukiji, Kyobashi-ku, under the sponsorship of the Commission for the Benefit of the Japanese Subjects in Enemy Countries in memory of the Japanese subjects who died while being interned in enemy countries and those countries which have severed diplomatic relations with Japan since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Tsurukichi Maruyama, Director-General of Commission, presented himself at the Imperial Household Department at 10 a.m., Friday, and received the Imperial gift from Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira.

JAPANESE OCCUPY ISHAN IN SWIFT KWANGSI DRIVE

Walled City Falls November 14 —Hata-Okamura Conference On China Front Announced

By H. YOKOYAMA and M. NAKAO
Of the Military Press Corps

ISHAN WALLED CITY, November 16.—The walled city of Ishan was completely occupied by the Japanese Forces at 10:30 p.m. on November 14.

Our Speed Units that encountered the enemy strength, fleeing along the mountain region northwest of Ishan, dealt them a smashing blow, and kept on advancing westward. At 9:35 p.m., November 14, our Units occupied the Ishan airfield, and then charging into the walled city, completely occupied it at 10:30 p.m.

Hata, Okamura Confer

Domei

NANKING, November 16.—Field-Marshal Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, recently conferred with General Yasuji Okamura, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Army Forces in Central and Southern China on the future operation in the Central and Southern China region, it was announced by the Headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces at 3 p.m. November 16.

Since the opening of the recent Central and Southern China operations, Field-Marshal Hata had advanced to a certain undisclosed point, and then with the fall of Kweilin, had gone to an important front base on November 12, and conferred with General Okamura, when he gave directions concerning the future campaign in the region. The appearance of Field-Marshal Hata on the front has greatly heightened the fighting spirit of the Japanese Forces.

The announcement of the Expeditionary Force in China issued at 3 p.m. November 16, follows:

"Field-Marshal Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, has been commanding all the troops engaged in the recent Central and Southern China campaign, advancing to a certain point since the beginning of the operation. Furthermore on November 12, he reached a certain-front base, and at a conference with General Yasuji Okamura, Supreme Commander in the said region, and other officers, gave guidance on the future campaign."

Fukuda-Nango-Sato Fighter Unit Cited for Feats in New Guinea

Citation Is Also Granted by Commander to Captain Shigeo Nango for Meritorious Services, War Ministry Reveals

The outstanding exploits of the Fukuda-Nango-Sato Fighter Plane Unit which had achieved brilliant war results in the New Guinea area since July 1943, and those of Captain Shigeo Nango, who rendered meritorious services as commander of the said Unit, have been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry on Friday.

In appreciation of their services, two citations dated April 29, 1944 had previously been issued by the Commander.

The War Ministry's communique follows:

"To the Fukuda-Nango-Sato Fighter Plane Unit which had obtained brilliant war results in the New Guinea area since July, 1943 and to Captain Shigeo Nango, who rendered great services as commander of the said Unit, citations had previously been granted by the Commander. This fact has been brought to the August knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

To the Fukuda-Nango-Sato Fighter Plane Unit.

"The above, under the command of Major Takeo Fukuda, assumed fighting duty on the New Guinea Front in July, 1943, when the war situation there was being increasingly strained. It fought bravely for three months until November 31 when Unit Commander Fukuda died in action. Then, Unit Commander Captain Shigeo Nango assumed the leadership and later, the new Unit Commander, Major Takeo Sato, took the command on December 21. Under the leadership of these Unit Commanders, the above Unit, bound by iron unity, demonstrated vigorous fighting spirit and manifested the fruit of thorough-going training by achieving bri- [illegible] fierce annihilative attacks against the enemy.

"The same Unit never failed to score brilliant war results in a number of its attacks, that is, the annihilative air attacks at Merkam and in the Ramu River Valley, the attacks against the enemy landing forces at Hopoi, Finschhafen, Merkus, Turubu, and Gumbi and in continual counter-attacks against enemy raiders as well as in convoy operations.

"Under the superb command of the Unit Commander and with close unity, the Unit remained undaunted by successive losses and demonstrated its traditional valor by positive daring actions. With high morale, superb originality and vigorous discipline, it successfully subjugated the enemy of quantitative as well as qualitative superiority and, moreover, by carrying out pursuit attacks against him, displayed full fighting power befitting the nucleus of the fighter plane units in this area.

"During this period, the Unit shot down more than 90 enemy planes. It scored particularly brilliant victories in its air attacks against the [illegible]ba airfield carried out on August 15 and 16, 1943, in its raid on the Madzab airfield conducted on November 9, the same year, in the air duels in the vicinity of Madang and in the attacks against the Marawasa-Tembi-Madzab airfield [illegible] on January 15, 1944.

"When it assumed the duty of escorting bomber planes in bomber-fighter formation attacks, the same Unit, by overcoming difficult circumstances, signally facilitated the successful discharging of the mission of the bomber units. Members of the ground crew, also, in spite of the unfavorable circumstances and the insufficiency of personnel of comrade land forces, exerted utmost efforts to facilitate the daily operation of the same Unit, thus enabling the airmen to work satisfactorily.

"All this is ascribable to the pertinent command of the Unit Commander, the iron unity maintained by the whole members of the Unit and their fiery fighting spirit as well as to their profound sense of responsibility. The Unit fully manifested the true spirit and function of a fighter plane unit and achieved great results. Its achievements are acknowledged as outstanding.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

April 29, 1944

Army Commander."

CITATION

To Captain Shigeo Nango

"The above, since taking part in the New Guinea operations in July, 1944, as an officer attached to an Air Unit, fought bravely, and admirably assisted the Unit Commander. When the Unit Commander fell in action, the above took the command of the Unit in his place for three months, during which period he personally [illegible] annihilative air battles in Merkam and the Ramu Valley, in operations at Hopoi, Finschhafen, Merkum, Turubu, and Yaimas in collaboration with ground operations and convoy operations as well as in incessant counter-attacks. With outstanding initiative, the officer successfully suppressed the superior enemy in spite of the Unit's numerical inferiority. Even when the fighting grew in intensity and efficient pilots fell one after another, the Captain made the unity of the Unit ever stronger and displayed death-defying fighting spirit. Carrying on persistent, vigorous attacks, he contributed to achieving the brilliant war results by his Unit.

"For his supurb command, matchless fighting spirit and excellent flying techniques, the officer was worthy of being set up as symbol of air unit commander of the Imperial Forces. Great indeed were the war results he achieved and outstanding are his services.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued.

April 29, 1944

Army Commander."

BATTLE FOR METZ BEGUN BY AMERICAN FORCES

German Batteries Open Direct Fire on Approaching Enemy Spearheads

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—The direct battle for Metz began yesterday when Lt. General George S. Patton after a series of abortive attempts to encircle and cut off German communications with Metz launched concentrated frontal attacks on the stronghold from the north and south employing the bulk of his reserves.

Strong American attacking formations succeeded in approaching the outskirts of the town and from the Macheren area enemy troops penetrated deeply into the German Moselle bridgehead as far as Fort Gambetta. On both sides of the Seille River, American spearheads pushed through as far as the railway station of Peltre. German batteries at the outskirts of the town opened rapid direct fire on the approaching spearheads and losses of the American infantry division are reported to be very high and still mounting.

Above and below Metz, both left and right wings of the American army in converging operation continued pressure with one group of the right wing thrusting out eastward aiming toward the Saar district.

Fiercest Fighting

The bulk of the American tank formations was employed on the right wing where fiercest fighting took place between Falkenberg and Dieuze. Along the Bensdorf-Dieuze railway alone 14 Sherman tanks were destroyed by the Germans.

North of Metz, American pressure subsided somewhat, but local attacks were maintained. North of Thionville, the bulk of the American left wing has now crossed the Moselle and making some headway in southeasterly direction after fiercest fighting. Only local gains were made by the enemy between Thionville and Sierck but his losses [illegible] German minefields in the sector. South of Thionville near Bertringen, the American 377th infantry division was heavily mauled by German counter-attacks.

The Americans have now formed three Moselle bridges for their supplies in this sector, one at Malling, one near Kattenhofen and the last near Thionville. Heaviest German artillery fire, however, is drumming uninterruptedly on enemy troop concentrations on the eastern bank and smashing again and again new deployment areas.

Meanwhile, in southeastern Holland, fighting in the canal area continued yesterday with enemy forces trying harder to advance eastward and penetrate through the German bridgehead barring their efforts for further operations on larger scale. In the fighting sector roughly shaping a triangle including the towns of Venlo, Helmond and Nederweert heaviest battles were waged especially southwest of Meijel. During the whole day's fighting, the British did not expand their two bridgeheads to any serious extent. The attackers were continually subjected to increased German artillery fire and counter-thrusts and British casualties rose high in the mined terrain.

British Positions Penetrated

On the eastern Dutch border further up German shock-troops carried out numerous reconnaissance thrusts by day and night. One strong German group penetrated into British positions southeast of Nijmegen and blasted several command posts and brought back some prisoners.

In regard to new enemy attacks against the defense front of the Belfort gap, little enemy success was reported despite violent fighting. Strong German counter-thrusts are reported to be in progress now against the small penetration formed by De Gaullist formations on the northern bank of the Doub west of Monbeliard. Fighting activity also flared up again in the Luneville area south of the Rhine-Marine canal during the past 24 hours.

U.S. Army in Holland

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—An official announcement today disclosed that the American 9th army under Lieutenant-General William H. Simpson has gone into action in Holland, which was made after two months' silence concerning its movements. The whereabouts of General Simpson's forces have been a major military secret since they engaged the German forces in central France several months ago.

The disclosure has given added importance to an earlier announcement of a new offensive eastward from the British 2nd army's wedge into central Holland. According to a UP dispatch from Paris, the new push of the 9th army is to coordinate with the British 2nd army's drive to the big Maas river bend near the Dutch-German frontier.

A fierce attack is said to have begun this afternoon after the air forces had opened a patch with a terrific aerial bombardment.

The announcement of the 9th U.S. army being in action said that the Americans already are attacking the German homeland defenses near the Dutch border, apparently in the direction of the border city of Venlo. It can clearly be seen from this that the British 2nd army fighting southeast of Helmond is aiming to cross the German border on the north.

Santa Rita
SAMAR
Basey
LEYTE GULF
Dulag
Abuyog
Baybay
Surigao

WEDEMEYER FORESEES WAR DECISION IN CHINA

Japanese Army Formidable, Says U.S. Officer at Chungking Press Talk

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—Major-General Albert C. Wedemeyer, Commander of the United States forces in the China and Chief-of-Staff to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, in an interview with the AP correspondent in Chungking today said that Japan plans to fight the final decisive battles of the war on the Asiatic mainland and is steadily reinforcing her strength in South China.

Wedemeyer told the reporter that Japanese strategy was originally based on the employment of naval and air force, but that the Japanese now have gone from an oceanic to continental strategy. He said the Japanese army is intact, well-trained and equipped but declined to estimate Japanese strength except to say it represented a very formidable array steadily being strengthened.

The way the anti-Axis can help [illegible] resources to bear on the one object—and that is "killing the Japanese," he said. Wedemeyer asserted that the United States would continue to support Chungking in the air, bring in whatever supplies possible, maintain efforts in the Pacific to subjugate the Japanese and organize and train Chungking troops to increase their efficiency.

Questioned whether Chungking could contribute effectively to the war against Japan without a compromise between the Government and Chinese Communists, Wedemeyer said, "The degree of effectiveness without the help of the Communists is difficult to determine, but it is a basic premise that unity in war is essential to fight effectively."

B-29 Flies Over Kyushu

Coming from a base on the China Continent, one B-29 bomber of the China-based United States air force appeared over the western part of Kyushu at about 10 a.m. on Friday, flying at a high altitude. After making a reconnaissance flight, the B-29 returned to its base, passing through the southern part of Chosen at noon. No bombs were dropped by the enemy plane during its flight over Kyushu and Chosen.

Discarding Dies Committee

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 16.—The Dies Committee on Un-American Activities headed by Representative Martin Dies, Texas Democrat, will be abandoned on January 3, the end of the present Congress, Democratic leaders in the Lower House predicted today, according to a Washington report. The resolution for continuing the Committee probably would be killed before reaching the floor.

NIPPON UNITS BLAST 30 ENEMY AIRCRAFT IN LEYTE WAR ZONE

Japanese Fliers Raid Burauen Air Base, Clash With Americans Over Ormoc Area

Fighter Plane Units of the Imperial Japanese Air Force blasted about 30 enemy planes in an attack against the airfield at Burauen on Leyte Island as well as in aerial duels over the battlefield of Ormoc and Burauen on the evening of November 16.

In their surprise attack on Burauen airfield, Japanese Fighter Plane Units set ablaze five large-sized enemy aircraft and damaged 10-odd others in a low-altitude bombing attack against 24 planes massed there.

Engaging in a furious air duel with the enemy air arm formations over Burauen as well as Ormoc, Japanese Fighter Plane Units shot down six P-38 fighters and several other enemy aircraft.

From these fights two Japanese planes have not yet returned.

Battles Rage in New Guinea

Hand-in-hand with the decisive battle in the Leyte Island area which is rapidly progressing, Imperial Japanese Forces in the New Guinea area, their fighting spirit high, are continually fighting gallantly and valiantly, waiting for an opportune moment to annihilate the enemy.

Facing the invaders, the Japanese Units are still occupying their positions in the area about 40 kilometers east of Eitape as well as in the Buts and Wewak sectors.

In [illegible] near Wakde, other Japanese Units also are securing their fighting line while the others also in the area on the left bank of the Tor River are holding their position after smashing the enemy which directed an assault in June this year.

In addition, the Japanese Forces in the western part of Wiak Island and in the central hilly sector on Noemfor Island as well as those in the Vogelkop Peninsula, New Guinea, are engaged in a gallant fight.

On the other hand, the American forces, with air bases in Hollandia, Wakde, Wiak Island, Noemfor Island as well as at Mar on the Vogelkop Peninsula, are exerting strenuous efforts to extend their land-based air arms in the New Guinea area to the Leyte Island area with Morotai and Pelillu Islands as their intermediate bases.

At present, the enemy aircraft in the New Guinea area appear aggregate about 1,500 in number, including about 100 at Hollandia, 300 to 400 on Wiak and Noemfor islands, respectively, and about 200 at Mar on Vogelkop Peninsula.

In order to crush the U.S. air force in these areas, Japanese Air Units are directing ceaseless onslaughts at Mar, Morotai and Pelilu as well as at Los Negros in the Admiralty Group, inflicting knock-out blows to the enemy air supply from the rear.

Yap, Chichijima Raided

Special to the Nippon Times

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, November 17.—Ten-odd medium-sized enemy planes attempted to attack Yap Island on Wednesday morning. Another group of about 10 B-24 bombers also tried to raid Chichijima in the Ogasawara Group on the afternoon of the same day.

Macassar Raider Downed

Special to the Nippon Times

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC BASE, November 17.—Kaimana, New Guinea Island, was attacked by 10-odd small-sized enemy aircraft on Wednesday morning. From late Wednesday night to dawn the next day, about 20 large-sized enemy planes attacked Macassar in two waves. Japanese Units on the spot shot down one raider.

Meanwhile, about 20 B-24's and P-38's attacked Taracan on Borneo Island yesterday morning.

Spain Recognizes De Gaulle

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 16.—The Spanish Government under General Francisco Franco, Chief of State, today recognized the French Provisional Government led by President General Charles de Gaulle, according to a Madrid report.

NEW SET-UP SUGGESTED TO OUST INDIAN DISCORD

Jaipur Premier Favors Small Committee Composed of All Factions and States

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—The first constructive suggestion since the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks was put forth by Mirza Ismail, Premier of Jaipur, who favors the formation of a small committee of 25 Indians representing Congress, the Moslem League, Hindu Mahasabha, the minorities, and finally the states to draft a constitution based upon equality of partnership within the British Commonwealth, according to a recent report by the New Delhi correspondent of the Manchester Guardian. It is reported Mirza's opinion that Jinnah will probably not remain aloof from the deliberations of such a committee.

Viceroy of India Wavell suggested a somewhat similar procedure early this year, and therefore Mirza is confident that the British Government will positively assist the committee.

Gandhi himself has so far not indicated his plans beyond a vague suggestion of another fast. The respective followers of Gandhi and Jinnah have expressed confidence in their leadership, while the Hindus and Sikhs have been critical of both.

There is a general belief that the British Government will not tackle the Indian problem and the present deadlock will therefore continue until the next British elections.

Congressmen are organizing also with an eye on the new elections which are bound to take place in India sooner or later. Without the release of the Congress members from detention, however, it is extremely unlikely that Congress will agree to take part in the activities of a committee such as that proposed by Mirza.

However, informal discussions reveal a tendency which supports Mirza's suggestion. The ruler of Kashmir recently appointed two popular ministers out of a panel selected by the legislature. This may well form a precedent for states to introduce a similar reform and suggests a method of selection of delegates on behalf of the states when the time comes for inaugurating a constituent assembly under the terms of the Cripps offer.

Ramaswami Aiyar, Premier of Travancore had been advocating a certain general reform touching on the administration of justice, the princes' personal expenditures and also the amalgamation of small states. These changes and Jinnah's scheme of federation based essentially upon the 1935 constitution but providing a much shorter federal list and giving all units option to federate in regard to other subjects were placed upon the concurrent list.

The London Times stated from New Delhi that the Congress party's "Hindustan Times" on November 1 published a leading article urging the convocation of an all-party conference to discuss the formation of a committee to draft a constitution for India. The paper said: "If Wavell calls such a conference, we do not think any party in the country would refuse to attend provided steps are taken to proclaim a political truce. Even without the official cooperation of all parties, a conference can prove fruitful. It will focus the attention of the world on India and may prove a tonic for removing the depressing feeling."

MILITARY LAW IS REVAMPED

Germany Intensifies Co-ordination Between Party, Armed Forces

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—The compulsory German military service law of May 21, 1935 has been altered, according to the latest issue of the German official gazette. The new law which came into force on October 1 this year was signed by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Air Minister, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Chief of High Command, Dr. Heinrich Lammers, State Minister, and Martin Bormann, State Minister and concurrently head of the Chancellery of the Fuehrer.

The law intensifies further the cooperation between the party and armed forces, the members of whom whether off or on duty are to act in the spirit of the national socialist ideology.

Party members who were serving in the army, navy or Luftwaffe were formerly not allowed to be active in the party but this part of the former law has been revised. Henceforth, the joining of the party by the members of the armed forces no longer requires the approval of the military authorities and they will also be permitted to take over the posts in the party or its organizations as long as this does not interfere with the individual military tasks.

Three Red Members Of Belgium Cabinet Resign Their Posts

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—Three Communist members of the Belgium Government, who have disagreed over the questions of unemployment, food situation and other issues, left the Pierlot Cabinet meeting this morning and have handed in their resignations, it is reported from Brussels.

IRELAND REFUSES TO BAR ENTRY OF AXIS REFUGEES

Stettinius Not Satisfied With Portugal's Reply; Comments On Argentine Attitude

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 16.—Robert Brennan, Irish Minister to the United States, handed a note to the U.S. State Department today declaring that Eire flatly refuses to bar Fuehrer Adolf Hitler, Grand Marshal Hermann Goering, Reich Air Minister, Heinrich Himmler, Reich and Prussian Home Minister and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the Reich Reserve Army, and other similar Axis "war criminals," according to a Washington report.

It is reported that Washington diplomatic circles are not satisfied with Eire's attitude as well as that of other countries. Early today, Edward Stettinius, Undersecretary of State, declared that the reply received from Portugal on the question of giving refuge to "war criminals" was not entirely satisfactory.

In reference to the reply from Argentina, Stettinius refused to characterize it as either satisfactory or unsatisfactory.

In some quarters, there is a disposition to believe that the United States intends to get "tough" if the neutrals refuse to bar entry of "war criminals" into their countries.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

November 16

On the Western Front, our troops are engaged in defensive fighting with enemy divisions in western Holland and the Lorraine border region. [illegible] der Canal at Weert and the Belgian border, heavy fighting has developed following the attacks by strong British tank formations. Northeast and east of Diedenhofen the battle flared up again after a short pause and freshly brought up American tank forces succeeded in gaining ground and expanding their bridgehead on the eastern bank of the Moselle.

In the Metz area hard defensive fighting with the enemy forces is continuing while east of Gravelotte the enemy was thrown out of a penetration point. Our grenadiers and tanks held the battlefield between the upper French Nied and the Dieuze despite strong enemy pressure and after fiercest fighting, the Americans entered Moerchingen. South of Dieuze, important heights were recaptured by our counter-attacks and a large number of enemy tanks were destroyed. In the area between the Rhine-Marne Canal and the upper reaches of the Meurthe as well as on both sides of the upper reaches of the Doubs, local fighting continues for enemy penetration points.

The fire of our retaliatory weapons was again directed against London and Antwerp.

In central Italy, British attacks were foiled. Neither in the Romagna nor in the mountains between Forli and Modigliana did the enemy launch new attacks.

On the Balkans, our army reached the districts north of the line Albacani-konjic.

In the area east of Budapest, renewed large-scale Soviet attacks were frustrated after slight initial successes and here nine enemy tanks were knocked out. On the rest of the Eastern Front, the fighting activity was only slight again yesterday.

On the western Norwegian coast, a strong formation of British cruisers and destroyers attacked a German convoy. Our light escort forces accepted the battle despite a more than 25-fold enemy artillery superiority and engaged the enemy formation until important parts of the convoy had arrived at the port of destination.

Anglo-American terror bombers during the day dropped scattered bombs on western and southern Reich territory. During the night Berlin and western Germany were attacked by British planes.

U.S. Army Suffers 200,349 Casualties In Western Front

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—United States army casualties in French lowlands and German border region from the time of the invasion to November 1 total 200,349, the U.S. Department of War announced today, according to a Washington dispatch. This total included 35,884 listed as killed, 145,788 wounded and 18,677 missing. Casualties of the U.S. 7th Army as well as the other armies in northern France were included in the list, but the air force casualties were not included.

U.S., BRITISH PRESS CLASH OVER CHINA DEFEAT ISSUE

Britons Say Yanks Not Justified In Blaming Chiang for Unfavorable War Situation

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—With the fall of Kweilin and Liuchow, the war situation on the China Continent has reached a decisive stage and the worries of the anti-Axis camp have been increased. Reflecting this atmosphere, the American and British papers are pointing out the seriousness of the situation. An interesting fact is that the United States is attacking Chungking, alleging that the latter should be blamed for the unfavorable war situation, and is also demanding the renovation of the Chungking regime in connection with the Stilwell affair. On the other hand, Britain is claiming that the American condemnations are unjustified. A most representative opinion of the American viewpoint appeared in today's issue of the Washington News, which, in its editorial entitled "China's Defeat Is America's Loss," stated as follows:

"The recent military calamity in China endorses the warning of General Joseph Stilwell, former Commander of the U.S. Forces in China, Burma and India, who said that the only way to check the Japanese advance was to realize speedily the renovation of the Chungking high command and also the reorganization of its army. The present defeat is not only the the defeat of Chungking but also the defeat of the United States herself. It not only makes futile a part of the American victories but also prolongs the war. The advance of the Japanese Forces has spread from Manchoukuo to Canton, and they are succeeding in establishing a land route that goes down to Shonan. Thus, the Japanese are preventing the U.S. navy's attempt to cut off Japan Proper from the occupied territories in Southeast Asia, and simultaneously are frustrating the American plans for a landing on the China coast.

"The importance of China as a base for land and air units necessary for attacking Japan is unanimously stressed by the American army and navy leaders. We must spur up the action of the British forces in Southeast Asia and also increase American supplies being sent to Chungking over the Himalaya range and the Burma Route. And we sincerely hope that President Roosevelt's efforts to urge Chiang Kai-shek to renovate his military system will bear fruit. Without the renovation of Chungking's military system, American aid will be of no use."

Meanwhile, the British newspaper Daily Mail, commenting on the Japanese advance which had resulted in the loss of all the U.S. air bases in Southeast China, stated:

"The anti-Axis nations now must admit that Japan possesses a great fighting power that cannot be underestimated. The recent success of the Japanese Forces in China has more than proved that the anti-Axis nations will have to suffer numerous severe blows until they can be sure of having secured anti-Axis communication routes in East Asia. The United States is blaming Chungking for the loss of important U.S. air bases in Southeast China, but such an accusation is entirely unjustified. Chiang cannot be free from having faults and he might have committed blunders. However, to expect Chiang to create a modern force equal to the Japanese Army is tantamount to refusing deliberately to face the facts. The anti-Axis nations frankly admit the success of the Japanese offensive in China."

PATTERSON WARNS U.S.

Predicts War Against Japan Will Be a Long and Hard Fight

Domei

LISBON, November 15.—Robert P. Patterson, United States Undersecretary of War, writing in the current issue of Collier's weekly magazine while stressing the might of the United States armed forces predicted a long and hard fight against Japan, according to a New York dispatch.

Excerpts from Patterson's article follow: "We have demonstrated by our landings in the Philippines that we have come a long way in developing the science of amphibious operations. Never before had a force of such magnitude been moved by water over such a distance for landing in enemy-controlled territory.

"This fact is indisputable evidence of our growing military strength. But we don't underestimate Japan's strength. The Japanese fleet still constitutes a menace to our future operations. Japan still has a number of aircraft carriers, battleships and other vessels. There is not the slightest question as to our superiority, but we will have to defeat them the hard way."

Exchanging Greetings

Dr. Ba Maw, Head of State Prime Minister of Burma, is seen above shaking hands with Japa War Minister, Field-Marshal Gen Sugiyama when he called at the War Ministry on Thursday.

BRITISH LABOR PROBL

More Stoppages and Absentees Th Last Year, Says News Chronicl

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—Revealing the plight of the Brit coal, engineering and shipbuild industries due to numerous stoppa and absentees, the News Chron reports that in the first months of this year 700,000 work were involved in 1,627 stoppa compared with 397,900 workers 1,289 stoppages in the same per of last year, according to a Lon report.

The number of working days lost rose from 1,153,000 to 3,291,000. The rise was entirely accounted for by coal strikes where the number rose from 201,600 to 510,900 and the days lost from [illegible] to [illegible].

The position in the engineering industry is also worse than last year. There were 102,000 workers "out" in the first nine months compared with 76,800 and the days lost went up from 240,000 to 496,000.

The shipbuilding industry is also in a bad way with absentees going up from 23,900 to 33,600 and the number of days lost from 95,000 to 313,000.

The transport industry, however, showed an improvement. The number of workers involved fell from 37,300 to 19,200 and the hours lost from 155,000 to 44,000. Agriculture and fisheries, with over a million workers, had almost a clean sheet with only 700 workers being involved in six disputes. Only 2,000 working hours were lost.

Pressure Against Axis Urged

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—The resolution adopted today by the meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Anti-Axis International Business Council now in session at Rye, New York, said that in order to obstruct the development of Japan and Germany as powerful maritime nations, it is urgent to deprive them of their merchantmen and limit their shipping, immediately after the termination of the current war, according to a New York dispatch.

STUDIES MIGRATION ISSUE

Forde Makes Vague Statements in Aussie House of Commons

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—Francis Forde, War Minister and Acting Prime Minister of Australia, in a statement in the House of Representatives in Canberra today about migration to Australia after the war, revealed that his Government had been making enquiries in three directions. These were, firstly, British migration with particular reference to British ex-servicemen and women; secondly, the migration of settlers, and thirdly, the proposed Jewish migration in the East Kimberley's of northwest Australia, according to a dispatch from Canberra.

Forde, however, declared that he is not able to reveal the final Government decision on these matters, but indicated several interesting features. He said that "the extent to which migration to Australia will be permitted would be controlled largely by Australia's ability to absorb the immigrants in regard to the housing situation and the rehabilitation of our own people."

Continuing, he stated that he believed that there would be many thousands of war orphans in England after the war. "If these children were brought to Australia and educated in our schools and in the Australian way of life they would readily be assimilated into Australian communities," he added.

Furthermore, Forde said that although considerable progress had been made on the migration problem, his Government was not able to announce its policy about British migration until a working agreement had been reached with the British Government.

Egypt Parliament Dissolved

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—King Faruk I of Egypt is reported to have dissolved the Egyptian Parliament today and has proclaimed that a general election will be held in the middle of December, according to a Cairo dispatch.

Deadly V-Weapons Shatter British Hopes As 'Battle for Britain' Enters 3rd Phase

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, November 16.—With the appearance of the V-2, the "Battle for London" has entered its third phase; the first phase was the blitz in 1940-41 and the second phase started five months ago when the sensational German secret weapon, the V-1, was used to pound the British capital. Now, sources here emphasize that the V-2 does not constitute the last item in the "Battle for London."

As early as in September, it had been stated in England that the V-weapons were finished and done with. On September 4, the News Chronicle reported that in France the anti-Axis had won the "Battle of Flying Bombs" and that the attacks by these weapons had almost ceased.

On September 6, the Daily Mail said that the V-2 has proved to be a great failure. Continuing, the same journal claimed that "The Allied advance in France has upset the German plans."

Furthermore, Duncan Servies, Chairman of the British Committee for Defense Against Flying Bombs, announced in an official report on September 8 that the danger of flying bombs had passed completely.

However, the truth of the matter is that the combined use of the V-1 and the V-2, is now doing its bit to shatter all the British hopes.

Surprising Accuracy of Aim

Domei

BERLIN, November 15.—The surprising accuracy of aim is probably the biggest sensation of the new German long-range weapon, the V-2, and this is due to an entirely different trajectory to that of the V-1. It was announced by informed Berlin quarters at noon today. On the basis of the results so far secured, the plans for shelling in the future are being revised. It is fairly certain that the places to be shelled by the V-2 will not only include Antwerp and certain parts of Paris, but also the local headquarters of the enemy army commanders.

STILWELL REMAINS MUM ON REMOVAL FROM POST

Refuses to Discuss Issue at California Interview; Lauds Doughboys, Scribes

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 16.—General Joseph Stilwell, who was relieved of his post of Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Army in Chungking, India and Burma, in his first press interview at Carmel, California today refused to discuss his removal, according to a San Francisco dispatch.

Stilwell, who was nicknamed "Uncle Vinegar Joe" by his subordinates praised the doughboys saying that they have done an excellent job and said "Today, the men are well disciplined."

The only remark he made about China was that he stated that the newspapermen covering the war there are doing wonderful work by giving the people the actual picture of what is going on.

Political Conditions Responsible

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 16.—It is the general opinion that the differences which resulted in the withdrawal of General Joseph W. Stilwell, former Commander of the U.S. forces in Chungking, India and Burma, were personal rather than political, but it is equally recognized that political conditions brought about the differences, according to a report by the Washington correspondent of The Times, London dated November 3. Continuing the dispatch stated:

It would have been impossible for President Roosevelt to refuse the demand of the head of an allied state, but the question now awaiting answer as far as Washington is concerned is whether Chiang Kai-shek will be able to take any of those steps which, in the opinion of all informed Americans are indispensable if any order is to arise from the present chaos. But circumstances are such that the Anglo-Americans must regard Chiang as the only man capable of correcting the present situation in the Chungking camp.

The suggestion has been made in some quarters, both Chinese and American, that a better beginning could hardly be made than the removal of General Ho Ying-ching, Chungking Minister of War since 1930 and Chief of Staff since 1937. Even the Chinese themselves admit that his forced resignation would not of itself suffice but insist that without it little of any real effect could be achieved.

Something more than the merely approaching political unity which China has possessed for many years is perhaps all that could be asked of a country that has never had either the industrial structure or the communications necessary for the arming and supplying of modern armies; and there is unanimity in the assertion everywhere outside Chinese official circles that General Ho has done as much as, if not more than, any individual to prevent unity.

Much information concerning the discord and corruption under which the Chungking administration so long operated has been available confidentially for at least two years but went unpublished until the session of the People's Council which began a free discussion. The existence of reactionary cliques was privately known, the tendency of Chinese forces toward fragmentation under potential "war lords" whispered about, and the increasing authoritarianism of the Kuomintang as the country's only political party was commonplace conversation.

WORLD PEACE BODY URGED

U.S. Senator Issues Appeal to Anti-Axis to Hold Meeting

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 16.—Senator Joseph Ball, Minnesota Republican, has issued an appeal for an early conference of all the anti-Axis nations to perfect a world peace organization, it was revealed today by a Washington report.

Ball declared that the chances of obtaining Senate approval of his project are better now than at any time since 1918 for he said that the recent election clearly expressed the desire of the American people for such an organization.

The Senator stated that he desired to have the conference held as soon as possible after the forthcoming meeting of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Premier Josef Stalin.

Meanwhile, no definite date has been set for the conference among these three leaders but the U.S. State Department asserted that it hoped the meeting could be held during the early part of next year.

Bonomi Regime Quits Due to Red Pressure And Left Wing Party

Special to the Nippon Times

ZURICH, November 16.—The Bonomi Government of Italy has tendered its resignation due to the pressure exerted by the Communists and the Left Wing parties in Italy, it was disclosed by a Rome dispatch.

NELSON AND HIS PARTY ARRIVE IN CHUNGKING

Finds Country in Midst of Chaos and Alarming Rise Of Currency Inflation

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 16.—Donald Nelson, former Chairman of the U.S. War Production Board, and 13 other American production experts arrived at the Chungking airport this afternoon to find Chungking in the midst of one of her most trying periods of difficulty since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Chicago News correspondent in Chungking reported today.

The party was welcomed at the airport by a number of notables.

The correspondent stated that Nelson's visit, which is his second trip, coincides with the new low in Chungking's military outlook and new high in the exchange rate of the American dollar. The last few days, the correspondent revealed, have seen an alarming rise in currency inflation with the result that one United States greenback today is bringing the price of 450 Chungking dollars on the black market—more than 100 times the prewar rate and more than twice the rate of four months ago.

In this state of chaos, Nelson and his staff arrived, the correspondent said, adding that they are here to help Chungking put her dislocated industrial system in order with the aim of increasing output and improving distribution of her war production.

Nelson may remain only a short time, but most of his staff is expected to stay about three months with at least two of them carrying on indefinitely, the report added.

U.S. To Guard Export Mart

America Ready to Subsidize Farmers to Increase Output

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, November 16.—The United States is ready to take effective measures to preserve overseas markets for its farmers for the Office of Food Administration has announced that it would cut prices on American cotton and wheat in the world market and will encourage farmers to continue large production, according to a Washington report. It said that the price difference will be made up in the form of subsidies to exporters designed to enable them to meet prices of other countries.

Urges Restoring Exports

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, November 16.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill in his first public statement on postwar economic competition among her Allies before the House of Commons today declared that after the defeat of Germany, Britain must make every exertion to restore her export trade, according to a London report.

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STRUGGLE FOR BUDAPEST CONTINUES AT DEADLOCK

Reich Forces Firmly Check All Soviet Attempts to Break Through Defenses

Domei

BERLIN, November 16.—Strong Soviet divisions continued to hammer against the German defense positions east of Budapest, but latest reports show the battle for Budapest has entered a comparative deadlock with the Soviets still unable to break through the stubborn German defenses. The Soviet attacks made yesterday, mostly local thrusts, were warded off and no changes in the frontline occurred.

After taking Jasz Bereny, the Red Army center of pressure shifted slightly to the north during the past 24 hours and after repeated attacks captured the town of Jasz Arokszallas due north of Jasz Bereny.

By yesterday afternoon, however, German tank reserves were brought up and concentrated for a counter-blow to regain the town. Fierce tank battles ensued after which the northern part of the town fell into German hands. Fluctuating battles are still in progress there.

The primary Soviet objective, however, is the capture of Hatvan a strategic town on the Miskolcz-Budapest railway. Hyper-sensative German counter-blows warded off and frustrated all Soviet break-through attempts during the past 24 hours.

Apart from the unabated fighting in Hungary, remarkable calm prevailed all day on all the other sectors of the Eastern Front. Only a few reconnaissance operations were reported from the Courland district down to the Slovakian eastern border.

Although the Soviet large-scale winter offensive has not started yet, this is seen as only a matter of time in view of the extensive Soviet troops concentrations which have been observed during the past days especially along the East Prussian frontier and in the Warsaw region.

The weather factor undoubtedly plays an important role in the plans of Soviet high command. During the past 24 hours, rain, snow and generally wet conditions put an abrupt end to fighting activity along the entire eastern front. Even in the Beskides where Soviet formations attempted to force a new breach west of Lupkova Pass and along the entire eastern border of Slovakia down to Hungary a lull had set in.

Soviet Anniversary Feted

Domei

LISBON, November 16.—The United States Government held commemorative ceremonies today in New York City on the 11th anniversary of the United States recognition of the Soviet Union, according to a New York dispatch. Edward Stettinius, U.S. Undersecretary of State, Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S., and Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the U.S. delivered speeches on the occasion.

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HUNGKING-SOVIET TRADE IS RIDICULED BY IGUCHI

ussians Send Big Consignment of New Remedy to Chiang Capital

"They probably need a lot of at in Chungking," remarked Sa-o Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board ' Information, at his foreign press nference on Friday, commenting n the report that Chungking-Soiet trade relations, which had been n a state of suspension for the past o years, had been resumed with he first consignment to reach the hiang capital being 15,000 bottles f Pantarine, a new Soviet medine.

Touching on the United States anouncement that the United States asualties in Western Europe numered 200,349, the Spokesman point out that this method of announcg casualties was a new departure, cause previously the casualties for l theaters of war were announced.

"The greatness of the casualties uffered in the Pacific is probably aking out to the people," Mr. guchi said, "and the United States overnment is unable to announce he figures." He added that the acific casualties would probably be nnounced later in small bits.

Drawing attention to the statement by the Soviet Information Bureau in Washington that the Soviet Government harbored no territorial ambitions nor any designs for interfering in the domestic policies of any country but that it remained firm on the question of the frontier of Poland, Mr. Iguchi observed that it was " a sign that the United States and Britain have yielded to the Soviet demand on the Polish question." Mr. Iguchi voiced the opinion that "they were waiting until the U.S. presidential election was over, since the votes of those of Polish descent, of which there are several million, might have counted."

Continuing, the Spokesman stated that United States press attacks against the policies of Chiang Kai-shek are continuing. He cited a Washington News editorial which declared that the military disaster in China was a confirmation of the warning given to Chiang by General Joseph Stilwell, former Commander of the U.S. Army in China, India, and Burma.

Social and General

German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer was host at a luncheon party yesterday given in honor of Mr. Renzo Sawada, Foreign Vice-Minister. Others among the guests were Mr. Shinichi Kamimura, Director of the Political Affairs Department of the Foreign Office; Mr. Noritake Yoshioka, Chief of the Protocol Section of the Foreign Office; Mr. Shinichi Shibusawa, Director of the Commercial Affairs Department of the Foreign Office, and staff members of the German Embassy.

Colonel Omero Principini, Italian Charge d'Affaires, was an interested spectator at the Korakuen stadium on Wednesday afternoon where the Autumn sumo tournament is now being held. He was accompanied by Captain Mariana of the Italian Embassy.

The Sengokuhara branch of the German School, formerly situated in Omori, has resumed classes under the directorship of Principal Arthur Hachmeister. The school is comprised of a preparatory department and a high school department as well as a kindergarten. Mr. Hachmeister is being assisted by Mr. H. Weise, Dr. Greindl, Mr. H. D. Fleischauer, Mr. Simon, Miss Bramke, Miss Seibel, Miss Mayer, Miss Brunotte and Mrs. Koehler. The Kindergarten section is under the supervision of Miss Schoenfeld.

An amity baseball game between the local Filipino residents team and the Nisei Rengo Kai nine will be played at the Meiji Jingu stadium on Sunday afternoon from 1 p.m. sharp. Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas, who will attend the contest is scheduled to throw out the first ball. The Nisei with its star-studded roster including such luminaries as "Chick" Honda, former Keio star and Okita seem to have the edge on the Filipino boys but the latter are expected to make a fight for it. The Filipino line-up is strengthened by the inclusion of Harry Nakayama, ace chucker of the Mizuho nine and Bucky Harris, former mainstay of the Y.C. and A.C. nine. Admission is free and all those interested are asked to turn out for the game.

Wang Made Vice-Head

Domei

NANKING, November 16.—Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, was nominated the Vice-Chairman of the Wang Ching-wei Memorial Committee, it was announced today. The Memorial Committee at its session held today decided to adopt the Wang Ching-wei Memorial Prize to commemorate the death of the late President of the National Government of China.

Citations Granted to Army Units

The following are the citations issued to the Imperial Japanese Army Units in recognition of their bravery and courage shown in fighting against heat, food shortages and a numerically superior enemy in the jungles of New Guinea and the Kulambangra area, as announced by the War Ministry on Thursday.

CITATION

To the Katagiri Unit

"The above under the command of Lieutenant-General Shigeru Katagiri, was operating in the Finisterre area on New Guinea in the summer of 1943. While there, the Unit was ordered to reinforce the troops in Finschhafen and its vicinity. However, before the Unit had reached the destination, enemy forces began landing on Arndt Point. Thereupon, the Unit contacted the landing enemy forces by continuing a laborious march over rugged mountains and crossing swift streams. Engaged in most bitter struggles against the enemy landing forces for more than 50 consecutive days and enduring acute shortage of food and ammunition, the Unit inflicted heavy losses on the enemy. Though outnumbered, the officers and men fought furiously causing 6,000 casualties among the enemy troops. The Unit also shattered the enemy ambition to seize strongholds near the Dampier Strait. For two successive months, the aforementioned engaged the enemy forces in devastating battles, thus contributing greatly to the general campaign.

"The main body of a certain Unit, in the meantime, seized the stronghold at Sattelberg. In spite of shortage of foodstuff, and hampered the offensive attempts of the enemy's main forces. Furthermore, they successfully counter-attacked the enemy which was provided with superior material strength.

"Another Unit which struck toward Arndt Point, penetrated the enemy's strong position and, further continuing its advance, repulsed the enemy troops who had landed on the point. Manifesting vigorous fighting spirit, the Japanese soldiers struck terror into the hearts of the enemy troops, by charging the latter with bayonets or conducting "human-bullet" attacks. Their bravery and valor were without precedent.

"Combatting difficult terrain, enduring indescribable difficulties, and defying constant enemy bombing assaults, the gallant warriors manifested their superb fighting spirit. Such valor and courage deserve the highest tribute and appreciation.

"Immediately following the aforementioned battles under most unfavorable conditions, the men of the Katagiri Unit continued their drive when ordered to deploy to another place at the beginning of this year. Courageously overcoming their fatigue, they further tightened their unity and performed their assigned duties. With such high fighting spirit and unbending will to fight, they fully revealed the worth of hard daily training. Their unparalleled services will become a good example to all the Army. I deeply appreciate the bravery of the Katagiri Unit and hereby grant a citation.

April 29, 1944,
Commander of the Army."

CITATION

To the Nakai Unit

"The above, under the command of Major-General Masutaro Nakai, fighting successively in various battles in the Finisterre Range area to the upper reaches of the Ramu River and in the area south of Billyo from September, 1943 onward, through superior strategy and gallant fighting completely crushed the enemy forces and frustrated his plans, thereby greatly facilitating the operations of the Japanese Forces.

"When the main force of the Army Corps to which the Nakai contingent belonged, commenced operations in the direction of Finschhafen in September, 1943, the main strength of the Nakai Unit composed of several groups marched over a long distance toward Kalapit and advanced against the enemy, whom the Unit forestalled and routed. Thus, the Unit rendered possible the advance of the Army Corps toward Kieri.

"Then returning to the initial area of operation, the Nakai Unit secured the vital line in the Finisterre Range, south of Madang. At the same time the Unit counter-attacked powerful enemy forces advancing from the banks of the Ramu River and smashed the enemy in front of the Japanese positions, or attacked them in the flanks and caused the enemy to take flight. For a period of six months the Unit, displaying its power to the full, pinned the enemy down in the pestilence infested lowlands, thus making it possible for the Army to devote its attention on the Finschhafen operations.

"In January of 1944, the landing of the enemy forces at Saidor completely changed the situation and necessitated the withdrawal of the Japanese Forces from this area. The main force of the Nakai Contingent, through minute and thoroughgoing planning and quick action, formed a cordon of shelter for the Japanese Forces. Simultaneously, effective blows were dealt the enemy torpedo boats attempting to cut off connections with the rear in the operational waters, while on the land the enemy forces were compelled to retreat back into their positions each time they ventured to attack. Not only did the Nakai Unit fulfil its duty well but were most solicitous in welcoming the comrade forces who had been exposed to the hardships of a long march. It was as if the incoming men had returned to the warmth of a home hearth.

"During this period many innovations and adaptations were effected in military tactics. Particularly by means of infantry arms, the Unit succeeded in bringing down 30 enemy planes.

"Assigned to the defense of Finisterre since January, the remaining part of the Nakai Unit, under the command of XX Corps Commander, splendidly resisted the furious assaults of the enemy. In particular the self-blasting of the greater part of the XX Company of the Unit at Kanki Pass, following a furious and heroic fight, beggars description in its gallantry.

"Thus under the superior leadership of Major-General Nakai, imbued with a high moral sense, every man of the Unit has become a shining example to the entire Army of fiery fighting spirit and unwavering faith.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted to the Unit and its distinguished services commended.

April 29, 1944
Army Commander"

CITATION

To the Kanno Unit

"The above rapidly advanced by boat to the Lae area from the Madang sector in the latter part of May, 1943. Immediately after it was attached to the army corps in this area, it took part in operations in the neighborhood of Salamaua. After heroic and energetic fighting in cooperation with the army corps, the Unit turned and rejoined the unit to which it was originally attached in the neighborhood of Kiari on October 10. All this time the men were in high spirits and manifested the result of the careful and rigorous training which they had undergone. The Unit smashed the stubborn enemy at every turn, wrecked his plans for attacks, and made an exceedingly great contribution to the entire operations of the army.

"That is to say, when the Unit was specially picked to reinforce the force in the Lae and Salamaua areas at a time when the war was increasing in intensity, it effected a difficult mobile operation covering more than 400 kilometers from the neighborhood of Madang. The Unit overcame obstacles put by the enemy on land and sea and in the air thus opening up a strategic waterway running from the Madang area to the Lae and Salamaua areas by way of Finschhafen.

"When the Unit arrived in the neighborhood of Salamaua, it at once took part in the defensive fight of the army corps. From July 5 it frustrated more than 10 attacks by the numerically superior enemy in the neighborhood of Welles and safeguarded its position. On July 29, when the enemy raided the horse-shoe shaped position on Bobudapi Height—an important defense point—the Unit attacked and defying the rough terrain and braving severe rifle and gun fire, charged several times. Captain Kanno, Commander of the Unit, was wounded but the men were not discouraged. Eventually they recaptured a corner of an important point that formed the enemy's position, and held it firmly until it was abandoned by the army corps on August 18. In this way the Unit guarded the supply routes as well as the right wing defense point and the position at Kamiyatam.

"On August 21, when a corner of our Ogurayama position fell into enemy hands, the Unit undertook to attack the enemy and, in a fierce fight, recaptured the corner. From this time until the army corps began turning from the Salamaua area on September 10 it successfully defended the position against a series of attacks by the enemy in the air and on land, and made a exceedingly great contribution to the entire operations of the army corps.

"About the middle of September when the army corps was turning from the Kiari area, the Unit crossed the peaks of the Finisterre Range covering a distance of 400 kilometers in 20 odd days. The men were famished and the march was most difficult. Yet the officers and men cooperated well and their spirits remained high. They carried arms and material in perfect condition and nourished their fighting strength. Subsequently they caught up with the main force of the unit which was fighting vigorously although it was outnumbered in the neighborhood of Finschhafen and facilitated its operations.

"In short, the Unit always gladly went about its task which was always very important under extremely difficult conditions. It displayed initiative, acted positively, and fulfilled its function completely. Thus it stimulated the morale of the entire army and made the operations of the army develop favorably. Its military achievements were in truth brilliant. This was due to the fact that the men, firmly united under their Commander, and with a strong sense of responsibility, were determined to carry out the task with which they were entrusted and manifested an indomitable fighting spirit. The Unit is indeed an example to the entire army.

"Wherefore a citation is hereby granted.

October 25, 1943
The Army Commander."

CITATION

To the Sugino Barge Raiding Unit

"The above, upon receiving a preliminary order for attacking the rear of the enemy aboard landing barges on the occasion of the army corps' prosecution of operations against the enemy that landed on the northern sector of Finschhafen, underwent severe training under the command of Lieutenant Kazuyuki Sugino, the commander, at the base, Napaliba, for about 20 days and had awaited the arrival of an opportune moment with firm conviction of sure victory.

"On October 16, 1943, the same Unit was ordered to assault the enemy position on the southern bank of the estuary of the Song River, acting in unison with the offensive launched by the main force of the army corps in the north of Catea. Whereupon, all the men of the Unit drank sake granted them by His Majesty the Emperor, and renewing their determination to die for victory, left the base at twilight of the same day. Repulsing the interference of the enemy torpedo-boats, the same Unit penetrated into the designated enemy position at 2:30 a.m. the following day, October 17.

"The same Unit, in defiance of furious enemy gunfire, immediately landed and advanced in three different directions in accordance with the instructions. Infantry and enemy engineers, in close cooperation, advanced through the jungles and smashed the enemy troops everywhere, thus scoring brilliant exploits. As a matter of fact, they killed over 430 enemy soldiers and blew up seven field and anti-aircraft guns, five machine-guns and five ammunition and food depots, in addition to blowing up the enemy headquarters. The destruction of the enemy headquarters, coupled with the aforementioned war results, had paved the way for the gaining of victory by the main force of the army corps.

"All the members of the Unit, centering around their Commander, unitedly and fully displayed the superb spiritual power of the Imperial Forces and the result of their hard training. Even those who were unable to take part in the fighting due to wounds all killed themselves with hand-grenades. Of the total of 186 men, all of them excepting 58 became the guardians of the country. This spirit of self-sacrifice for the cause of the nation and their furious fighting is worthy of being set up as example for the entire Army.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby granted.

November 2, 1943
Army Commander."

CITATION

To the Koya Infantry Company

"The above under the command of Lieutenant Toshisuke Koya was preparing for a night attack against the enemy forces operating north of Kateka Height on August 18, 1943, when the Lieutenant detected the enemy move and realized the urgency of launching an immediate assault. Thereupon, he asked the Battalion Commander for permission to move into action immediately.

"With the permission of the Battalion Commander, Lieutenant Koya led his men to a point, 15 meters away from the enemy position. Thus catching the enemy off his guard, they opened fire. In spite of casualties including the death of Probationary Officer Kojima, Commander of the Section, and others killed or wounded, the Company continued striking at the enemy and finally captured the Height. In this action, Lieutenant Koya suffered several bullet hits.

"Till death, Lieutenant Koya continued issuing orders, but when he succumbed to his severe wounds, Sub-Lieutenant Konishi, Commander of the First Section, took over the command in spite of the wound in his right arm. Furiously repulsing the enemy attempt to recapture the height, the Company successfully shattered the attempt of the enemy forces who were numerically much superior to the Japanese.

"With the capture of Kateka Height which constitutes an intermediate point linking Arndt Point and Song, contact between the two enemy positions was disrupted and the retreat of the enemy troops north of Arndt completely cut off. The capture of the Height, furthermore, facilitated the offensive drive of the Japanese Forces.

"The timely initiative taken by Lieutenant Koya as well as his command enabled the Company to take the enemy unawares. The solid unity of the Company with the Lieutenant as its pivot and its superior fighting morale thus brought about the meritorious war results.

"Wherefore, a citation is hereby issued in appreciation of its outstanding services.

November 2, 1943
Army Commander."

CITATION

To the Yoshimura Unit

"The above, Unit, under the command of Major-General Yoshimura, formed the pivotal nucleus of the task force equipped with landing barges and charged with the deployment of the Army and Navy Forces from Kulambangra Island from the middle of September to the middle of October 1943. Overcoming inclement weather and high seas and braving the furious attacks of enemy planes and fierce fire from enemy warships, the Unit fulfilled its task of transporting by sea the main Japanese force in repeated night movements.

"In spite of the loss of about half of the landing barges and the greatness of recurring sacrifices, the Sea Transportation Unit, not in the least perturbed, courageously attacked a stronger enemy fleet, or selected courses through unguarded areas and, unmindful of the peril, transported twice the capacity load in order to make up for the lost barges. The Unit also obstructed the attacks of enemy planes against the transported Units and efficiently completed its complicated loading operations. The Communications and the Medical Units, despite the the immensity of the area of operations, carried out its task of making connections and caring for the wounded. The united action of the various Units in face of the difficulties confronted, contributed tremendously to the subsequent operations of the Army.

"The foregoing operations were effected under the able leadership of the Unit Commander and is the manifestation of the high and energetic fighting spirit of the various Units. In face of the activities of a powerful enemy fleet and enemy planes, the Unit completed its transportation of military forces by the use of landing barges only, a feat without precedent.

"Wherefore, a citation is granted to the Unit for displaying its true worth as a Sea Transportation Unit.

June 9, 1944
Army Commander."

PRESS COMMENTS

Friday, November 17

CONFERENCE OF THREE LEADERS ON SO-CALLED PEACE OF EUROPE

YOMIURI-HOCHI—It is reported that a conference among the leaders, namely, Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin, will be held in the near future somewhere in the East Mediterranean Sea district. Judging from the latest development of the war situation and the political situation in Europe as well as Prime Minister Churchill's declaration that such parley would have to be held sooner or later, the reports must be correct.

The questions to be discussed at the parley are reported to be (1) disposal of Germany, (2) international security guarantee structure, and (3) demarcation of spheres of influence in Central and Eastern Europe. It is clear that the Anglo-American camp is seeking grounds for its boast of the solidity of the unity and cooperation of their camp and to indulge in propaganda by an attempt to make the world believe that the foundations have been laid for lasting peace, aside from their effort to solve issues vitally affecting their interests.

Since the coming parley is intended to put the finishing touches to their plan, it is but natural that emphasis should be placed on the question of international security guarantee structure. If the issue is to be solved, it is vitally essential that the Powers who will shoulder the management of the structure should have no secret plans for future aggression or provocation of war. But what is the truth of the situation? As pointed out by a Soviet magazine, a strong anti-Soviet element in the United States is endeavoring to leave a loophole in the foregoing security guarantee structure in order to make room for war preparations.

As regards the questions pertaining to the Polish refugee regime and the Lublin regime, regarded as pro-Soviet, the underlying difficulty is also born of the aim to have the future Poland retain as much as possible its tradition as a base for anti-Soviet action. As for Iran and Turkey, the diplomatic warfare which has developed there can be fully understood if one bears the fact in mind that these countries neighbor on the Soviet Union. It is unnecessary to point out that the Soviet diplomatic offensive which has recently become marked is intended either to purge the anti-Soviet elements or strengthen the pro-Soviet elements in the so-called liberated states in Europe.

Also should not we overlook the anti-Soviet character of the proposal for the formation of a Western European bloc which is Eden to France. According to a foreign dispatch, it is thought that this bloc will concern itself with military and economic affairs and will embrace seven countries, that is, Britain, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Sweden. Special political significance is seen in the inclusion in the bloc of the North European countries.

In short, there exist among the anti-Axis Powers fundamental strife and conflicts of interests betraying their propaganda. Because such a chasm exists even between the Powers of the same Imperialism, it is but natural that the clash of interests should occur between Imperialist Powers and a Socialist Power. However, because of this it cannot be predicted that the forthcoming tripartite parley will end in rupture and that the three Powers will fail in their attempt to put the finishing touches to their plan, because the Anglo-Americans are fully conscious that a rupture with the Soviet Union will bring on the danger of their losing everything. Some sort of compromise will possibly be arrived at among the three Powers, if only for the sake of guaranteeing peace "for a certain period."

WELCOMING OUR COMRADE-IN-ARM FROM AFAR

ASAHI—Head of State and Prime Minister Ba Maw of Burma has arrived in Tokyo from the fighting front in Burma. He has declared that the object of his present trip to Tokyo is to discuss various joint issues between Japan and Burma connected with the prosecution of the war. The Japanese people, who are already familiar with the Burmese Prime Minister through his several trips here, welcome his arrival as a comrade-in-arm.

Since Burma declared her independence on August 1, last year, only a little more than a year has passed, but one year of fierce war cannot be called short. Especially is this true of Burma which from the very beginning of her national founding has been participating in the war and pushing her national construction along with the prosecution of the war. Since the start of our Indo-Burma campaign, the whole of Burma has been subjected to fierce air raids at the hands of the enemy and turned into a veritable battlefield. The Burmese National Defense Army joined the Japanese Army on the fighting front, the people behind the guns cooperated in supplying the Japanese expeditionary forces, and Dr. Ba Maw as leader has continued the difficult work of enforcing the national general mobilization, guaranteeing the nation's livelihood and reorganizing the industries. To the Burmese Prime Minister this one year must have been a difficult one indeed. To Japan, Dr. Ba Maw is certainly a comrade-in-arm.

Dr. Ba Maw's wholehearted cooperation with Japan is due to his devotion to the ideal of the construction of Greater East Asia and his understanding of the oneness between the national construction of Burma and the common prosecution by Japan and Burma of the war. Accordingly, insofar as the great objective of the construction of East Asia and the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia are concerned, there is a perfect unity between the two countries at present as a year ago. The aspects of the war, however, have markedly changed during the last year. The enemy has broken through our inner lines and fierce fighting is now in progress in three chief theaters of war namely, the Philippines, the China Continent and the Burmese borders. During this period, Japan and Burma have been maintaining the relations of one family, a unity which has never changed. This is a matter of which we are very proud.

The pivot of the decisive battles may have shifted to the Philippines, but Burma front still forms an important phase of the decisive war. The spiritual unity of Burmese-Japanese cooperation must hereafter play a greater role as a bulwark on the foregoing fighting front. The Japanese people wish to express again their respect and friendship for Burma and they pray for the glorious future of the Burmese-Japanese common campaign.

Joint Religious Rites Is Held at Zojoji For Late China Leader

A memorial service for the late Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, who passed away exactly a week ago, was solemnly observed on Thursday afternoon at the Zojoji Temple under the sponsorship of the Dai-Nippon Religious Federation for National Service. The function was attended by Chinese Ambassador Tsai Pei, Philippine Ambassador Jorge B. Vargas, other foreign diplomats in Tokyo, Lieutenant-General Harushige Ninomiya, Education Minister, General Toshizo Nishio, Governor of Tokyo Metropolis, General Hideki Tojo, former Prime Minister, some 300 Shinto, Buddhist and Christian delegates.

Emergency Traffic Rules

Regarding traffic regulations during the period of air alert and air raid alarm in Tokyo, Tokyo Railway Bureau announced on Thursday, that during alert no platform tickets will be sold but the trains will run as usual. During air raid alarm no passenger tickets will be sold.

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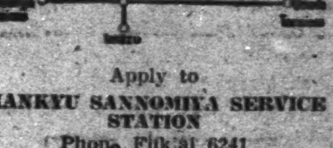

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Behind the Iranian Oil Problem

The resignation of the Saed Cabinet of Iran after it had been severely criticized by the Soviet Union for refusing to grant oil concessions to the latter apparently means that the Soviet Union has won the initial clash in the Iranian oil issue between the Anglo-Americans on the one hand and the Soviet Union on the other. For the Saed Cabinet had been given strong support by the Anglo-Americans in its stand against the Soviet Union.

The attitude of the Saed Cabinet, it is recalled, had been made the object of scathing attacks by the Soviet press as well as by Soviet Vice-Commissar of Foreign Affairs Kavtaradze, who told newspapermen at Teheran that the refusal of the Saed Government was received unfavorably in Moscow and that the Iranian attitude was difficult to understand in view of the very favorable terms offered by the Soviet Government. In its decision against the Soviet Union, however, the Saed Government had been supported by the United States Government, which informed the Saed Government through Leonard Marris, United States Ambassador to Iran, that it had no objections against the Iranian refusal.

Meanwhile, Britain too supported the Iranian stand, as shown by the fact that Reuter's News Agency had been spreading news backing the Saed Government since the beginning of the month. For instance, Randall Neale, Reuter's correspondent, denied that the Saed Cabinet had lost the support of the people. Attacking the way in which the Soviet Government was acting, he declared that the Iranian people were criticizing as internal interference the Soviet declaration that it could no longer cooperate with the Saed Cabinet. The Edinburgh journal, Scotsman, also expressed support of the Saed Government, asserting that such concessions as desired by the Soviet Union were different in character from those of the Anglo-Iranian Company, inasmuch as the latter were granted to a private company and the former would be granting concessions to a sovereign Power which would be similar to ceding territory.

Why is Britain thus so opposed to the Soviet Union's gaining of oil concessions in Iran? The British attitude is based on the fact that Iran is Britain's most important source of oil and that Iran forms an important part of the British political and military lifeline. Iran is particularly important to Britain because it is a passage to the British treasure-house of India. If Soviet pressure were to be applied to Iran and a change in the Iranian political structure brought about, not only would an important British source of oil be threatened but the passage to India will be in danger of being severed, the British fear.

Since the latest Moscow conversations, Britain has been directing a desperate diplomatic drive against the Soviet Union in an effort to check the extension of the Soviet power of control in Eastern Europe and to prevent the advance of Soviet influence into the Mediterranean. But already Britain has been forced to yield on the Polish question and has been unable to prevent Rumania and Bulgaria from becoming in fact virtual Soviet protectorates. Britain is struggling desperately now to hold back the Soviet advance along the Greek-Turkish line. Now with another struggle opening in Iran, Britain is unable to conceal her profound anxiety.

For Britain, who depends on overseas sources for her petroleum, the oil fields of Iran, which produce 10,000,000 tons yearly, are a concession possessing utmost military and economic importance. The British efforts to gain the Iranian oil concessions up till the time of the establishment of the Anglo-Iranian Company in 1909 constituted a classic example of savage imperialism. The British efforts formed a dramatic story of cunning, deception, intrigue and adventure. Since that time, Britain, by utilizing and controlling this company, has maintained the might of her fleet controlling the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean. On July 13, 1913, Winston Churchill, who at that time was the First Lord of the Admiralty, made his famous speech stressing the necessity for government investment in the company. In that speech Churchill emphasized the need for the British navy to become the owner and controller of resources which would be able to supply to some extent its need for natural oil. Churchill further declared that this oil supply should be sought, as far as possible, from resources situated in regions under British control or British influence and having access to sea routes which the British navy would be able to protect and keep secure. Thus it was that Britain came to control Iran and to treat it as a vassal state.

But this cheap and abundant oil source was viewed with covetousness during the first World War and is being sought after today by the United States. Britain therefore was fighting a desperate defensive battle against the United States too. And now confronted by the unstemmable tide of the Soviet advance, the British predicament is worse than ever before. How greatly the Soviet demand for Iranian oil concessions has agitated the Britons, who regard western Asia as within their sphere of influence, is clearly shown by the tone of the British press comments. For instance, the British magazine Economist, which represents British financial circles, recently bared its anxiety, pointing out that the Soviet interest in western Asia had grown until now the Soviet Union was ready to abandon her self-sufficiency politics, at least to the extent of claiming her share of the world's treasures. The Economist further averred that the Soviet Union would undoubtedly utilize all the means at her command to make sure that her neighbors in the south take a friendly attitude so that they will not be utilized by any hostile Powers as bases for attacks.

The refusal of the Saed Government to accede to the Soviet demand for oil concessions had not only given rise to a Soviet-Iranian problem but also to a Iranian internal problem. On October 30, a large-scale demonstration took place in Teheran, to quell which, it is said, the army had to be called out. The Sunday Times, at that time, expressed the opinion that, because the Soviet Union had formed the so-called liberty front and extended the movement even to the provinces, the fall of the Saed Cabinet was inevitable.

The controversy over the Iranian oil issue, which by no means has been brought to a close by the resignation of the Saed Cabinet, serves to show once again how hard Britain is being pressed by the independent diplomacy of the Soviet Union both in Europe and in western Asia. As far as the oil issue is concerned, however, some sort of solution may possibly be reached. The United States may possibly mediate and, obligating both Iran and Britain, seek to make this service serve to facilitate the extension of American influence in Iran after the war. But even though a solution in some form may be reached in the Iranian oil problem, it is certain that the British sphere of influence in western Asia and Europe is shrinking with each passing day and that it is nearing the day of inevitable dissipation.

A Year Ago Today

November 18, 1943

German forces occupied the three islands of Nicaria, Patmos and Lipso in the Aegean Sea without any fighting.

• • •

The Badoglio troops in Nicaria, west of Samos Island, surrendered.

• • •

Norway was raided by the American air force but the enemy was repulsed by anti-aircraft troops of the German army, who downed seven of the United States' four-motored heavy bombers.

BRITISH POLITICS

Labor Party Draws Up Postwar Social Program

According to the political correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph on July 1, the statement on the Socialist Party's position in government and its attitude toward the next general election was issued on June 1. It makes clear that first, the party will fight the next election independently and will seek a majority for the Socialist government. Second, it will be left to the party conference to decide when the Socialists should leave the coalition. Third, according to the party's rulers, the coalition would continue until the end of war but whether this includes the war against Japan is obscure. When the time comes for the House of Commons to be renewed, the Socialist Party will invite the electors to return the majority and pledge their support to the Socialist government.

In political circles, this statement was read as an indication of the desire of the Socialist Ministers to stay in the government as long as possible while leaving the ultimate decision in the hands of the rank and file. Its preparation in which Ernest Bevin played a prominent part took nearly a month.

Meanwhile, it was reported by the London correspondent of the Afton Tidningen that both Herbert Morrison and Ernest Bevin declined the candidature to the party leaders of the labor group within Parliament, Clement Attlee will therefore be re-elected at the elections next week. Greenwood is at the same time expected to be reelected as deputy party leader.

According to the Daily Herald reports of October 12, the officers of the Parliamentary Labor Party will be reelected unopposed at the meeting in the House of Commons on October 11.

Clement Attlee is the leader, Greenwood the deputy leader, Patrick Lawrence vice-chairman, William White Dey chief whip, Will John deputy chief whip, Arthur Pearson Welsh whip and George Mathers the Scottish whip. There were six nominations for five English whips and the ballot is to be held next week.

According to reports, the English annual Trade Union Congress opened in Blackpool recently, and was initiated by the proposal of punishment not only to the Germans but also to the Allied war criminals, the proposal which was presented by the chairman of the British Trade Union, Ebby Edwards.

The peculiar thing was that Congress for the first time was boycotted by the British daily papers except the Daily Herald, the Daily Worker, Reynold News and other news agencies. This happened because the trade union decided in allowing the attendance of journalists only when the journalists belonged to the national union of journalists.

Backing Peace Line

The whole of the British labor movement may now be said to be backing up a strict peace line whereas last year, the Congress rejected the resolution where the German people were blamed for the responsibilities of the war.

It was reported that only the metal workers and the distributive workers unions followed the line of last year.

The chairman of the miners union, will make a law there in the hopes that Congress should not be affected by the vague pacifist feelings.

The Trade Union Congress in Blackpool, according to the London correspondent of the Social Demokraten on October 19, said that the British labor movement should make use of all means in order to establish an investigation committee of the national and an international activity of cartels and trusts.

The reason was that thousands of British workmen have become unemployed because of secret agreements between the British, Germans, American and Japanese businessmen.

The nationalization of coal mines, heavy industries, the release of prisoners in India, Soviet participation in the executive committee were other subjects which were taken up.

According to the correspondent of the Manchester Guardian, it was reported on August 30, that the general council of the Trade Union Congress is considering to draft a plan for public ownership of certain primary undertakings.

It is reported that the plan envisages first of all public ownership of such undertakings as fuel, and power, including coal, gas and electricity and most forms of internal transport.

High on the list of priorities for later public control is said to be the iron and steel industry and the possibilities here as well as in textile and other trades are being studied. A very important point arises out of the associated paragraph which purports to explain why the coal mines, railways and allied interests have been selected for outright public ownership. Adequately controlled, it is believed that they would have an important bearing on such vital considerations as the location and planned development of the industries. No, this is an indication and not an elaboration of the general policy behind nationalization and one is left to guess by what mechanism the policy is to operate.

We believe this proposal is in the interest of the whole movement and we therefore urge you to give a favorable consideration and not allow past prejudices on either side in the way of the working class unity and the labors progress.

Shinwell on October 15 said, that the Labor Party is going into the next election to win and if there were any labor leaders who were fainthearted or doubted the Party's ability to gain victory, they render service standing aside. When the war is won the electors would decide between the two great polling parties. His convenience was that they would decide in favor of the Labor Party.

The Labor government would not embark on a revolutionary policy but a progressive program suitable to the needs of the nation after the great war. Their first task will be to take steps to bring the British trade up to the highest level. That is essential if they are going to provide security. They must give every possible assistance to agriculture and remove the muddle of the coal industry.

The greatest of the immediate needs is the housing provision and that was something that Labor was understood to be tackling with speed. He had the highest respect for Churchill but as long as he remained chained to the Conservative Party, he could not carry the nation successfully through the difficult peace days. The Conservatives have been in power too long. The nation need a change and the next election would give the Labor a great opportunity of forming a government with power.

THE DIPLOMATIC POLICY OF THE KOISO CABINET

Japan Always Has Been Champion of Justice—Joint Declaration Lays Basis for Better World

Editor's Note: Yu[illegible] Tsurumi, M.P., contributes to the [illegible]kusan Seiji an article entitled "The Shigemitsu Diplomacy and Japanese-Soviet Relations," the gist of which is given below:

The fundamentals of the foreign policy of the Government were clarified in the recent extraordinary session of the Diet by Prime Minister Koiso's administrative speech in both Houses and by detailed explanations offered by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives. In their speeches, both Ministers stressed the need of crushing the inordinate ambitions of America and Britain and convincingly pointed out the absolute injustice of the Anglo-American cause in the present war. These ministerial utterances, I have no doubt, have produced far-reaching effects on world opinion.

Referring to Japan's war aims in the course of his speech on the administrative policy of his Government, Prime Minister Koiso said: "As is clearly set forth in the Imperial Rescript declaring war, Japan was forced into the War of Greater East Asia for her own existence and defense. In waging the present war, however, she has also the grand object of realizing the renascence of Greater East Asia. This is, indeed, a conflict on which not only the very existence of the Yamato race but the destiny of the 1,000,000,000 people of Asia are at stake."

In this way the Prime Minister declared the [illegible]guarding of the national existence and defense and the renascence of Greater East Asia to be Japan's war aims. It is true that not a single Japanese has ever been in doubt about this, but the importance of the matter lies in the fact that the Prime Minister reiterated these aims in his first Diet speech.

Ideal Important

Inasmuch as a modern war is a total war in which the belligerent countries have to mobilize their entire resources, it is of vital importance that each belligerent nation should be firmly convinced of the justice of its own cause, for if it is dubious of its own cause, it can hardly be expected either to have a really strong fighting will or to display its fighting strength to the full. Into a modern war not only military and economic elements but the factor of thought enter very largely. We see this point most forcibly expounded in Fuehrer Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf." The Fuehrer attributes Germany's defeat in the former World War to the fact that while Germany had the promotion of her economic interests for her war aim, Britain asserted, by simulating regard for the treaty for the neutrality of Belgium, that she was fighting for a high ideal. He rightly asserts that people will not lay down their lives for their economic interests but that they will gladly die for the cause of justice.

The history of Japan is illustrative of this axiom. Not for once in her history has Japan taken up arms for self-seeking purposes. Each war she has hitherto waged was invariably for the sake of justice and high ideal. Prime Minister Koiso's declaration in the Diet that Japan is fighting both for the just cause of maintaining and defending her own existence and for the racial ideal of realizing the renascence of Greater East Asia will surely have its desired effect in the present tense war situation.

In reply to interpellations in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, the Prime Minister, supplementing and amplifying his previous statement, contrasted Japan's righteous cause of self-preservation and self-defense with America's aggressive designs. He said that America is, after all, waging a war of aggression. She is fighting for the purpose of expanding her territory farther westward from Hawaii and the Philippines to China. On the contrary, Japan is fighting for the defense of her own land, as she has always done in similar circumstances since the foundation of the country, he asserted. He thus made it clear that the present war is, for Japan, one of self-defense into which she was forcibly driven.

Prosperity for All

With regard to the renascence of East Asia, the Prime Minister declared that Japan will redouble her efforts to secure independence and prosperity for all East Asiatic races in faithful observance of the spirit of the Greater East Asia Declaration.

Altogether, Prime Minister Koiso made it perfectly clear that the present war is being fought not for Japan's sake only but for the purpose of saving Greater East Asia from the ambitious Anglo-American designs of aggression. His clear enunciation of Japan's most fair and equitable cause must be hailed as one important gain in the recent Diet session which will react favorably on Japanese diplomacy.

On the other hand, Mamoru Shigemitsu, the Foreign Minister, replying to interpellations in the Budget Committee, set forth the five main principles of Japanese diplomacy.

After pointing out the sad lack of consistency or utter confusion in the war aims published by the American Government on different occasions since the start of the war, he declared that America is clearly fighting for imperialistic domination. He exposed the falsity of the American contention that she is working for the salvation of China and said that her true intention is to exploit the Chungking regime for strengthening her postwar position in East Asia. In case she finds Chungking not subservient enough, she will proceed to make use of the Yenan regime too for her selfish ends.

Referring to Japanese policy, the Foreign Minister said that what Japan's Greater East Asia policy is like is clear both from the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration and from the Sino-Japanese Treaty of Alliance. Japan's sole desire is to cooperate and live in friendship with all peoples in Greater East Asia; she is absolutely free from territorial designs, he declared, adding that now that no room is left for doubt as to the very friendly nature of Japan's policy toward China, it is incumbent upon the Chinese people to be up and doing.

Then, expounding the five main principles of Japan's foreign policy, the Foreign Minister indicated that the objectives of Japanese diplomacy are:

"1. To establish permanent peace by promoting mutual friendship between nations on the basis of political equality and economic reciprocity.

"2. To enable each nation to have its proper place.

"3. To establish the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries. Sovereignty and independence should be mutually respected by all countries, big and small.

"4. To promote the freedom of trade and communication and the mutual utilization of natural resources on the principle of reciprocity through cooperation and open-door policy.

"5. To accelerate cultural intercourse between nations through promoting mutual understanding of the cultures characteristic of each other."

Importance Is Obvious

These five principles of policy set forth by the Foreign Minister may at first sight appear commonplace but, if read carefully, their importance will become obvious. What America and Britain are discussing at various conferences, and what they are making public as the decisions reached at these gatherings are at direct variance with these five principles. The enemy countries are impertinent enough to give open publicity to antiquated principles worthy only of aggressive wars of the eighteenth century. In fact, their attitude is provoking adverse criticisms even in their own countries, to say nothing of arousing the antipathy of neutral countries. Helen Mears' article, "Japan is Winning Political Warfare," published in the Mercury, is a case in point. In this article, the writer reminds her countrymen that Japan is winning the hearts of the Greater East Asiatic peoples by her war aims, pointing out at the same time that the Anglo-American theory of liberation is making no appeal to them.

In the debate of diplomatic matters in the recent session of the Diet, the most interesting and, in some sense, the most important utterance was made by Mr. Shigemitsu, the Foreign Minister, concerning the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union.

In reply to an interpellation brought forward by the present writer in the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives, the Foreign Minister made the following noteworthy statement:

"Geographically speaking, Japan and the Soviet Union are contiguous to each other. Notwithstanding international complications in the past, the two countries have maintained neutral relations. This neutral relationship is, as everybody knows, based on the treaty of neutrality, but it must be admitted that it is also dictated by the general situation of these countries and by the actuality of their respective interests. The Japanese Government, as it had occasion to state in the previous Diet session, is pursuing a policy of maintaining and promoting friendship with all neutral countries. It is particularly alive to the necessity of cultivating amicable relationship with countries contiguous to our own. I have no doubt that, given mutual confidence, relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, who are contiguous and neutral to each other, will be maintained as satisfactorily as is desired by our Government. In this belief I am putting forth my best endeavors."

In view of his responsible position, Mr. Shigemitsu was presumably unable to say anything more concrete than this. Anyway, his repeated reference to the contiguity of Japan and the Soviet Union is worthy of note.

The Soviet Union is geographically closest to Japan, next only to China, and, racially too, the Russians have much of Oriental blood in their veins. On the contrary, America and Britain have no geographical relationship with East Asia. Racially speaking, no race is more extraneous to the Orientals than the Anglo-Saxons. It is not, therefore, by mere accident that the Soviet Union is in neutral relationship with Japan. There are many geographical and ethnological reasons for it. It is, indeed, no wonder that these two countries have maintained neutrality toward each other in the fact of all Anglo-American machinations to subvert their relations. The Soviet-Japanese relationship is one of the diplomatic problems to which the Japanese people should pay the closest attention hereafter, and in this sense, it is very significant that the Foreign Minister clarified his policy toward the Soviet Union in the recent Diet session.

TOYAMA THE PATRIOT

Leader Believed Strongly in Revival of Asia

Editor's Note: Looking back upon the great life history of the late Mitsuru Toyama, Yoshihisa Kuzuu, secretary-general of the Imperial Assistance Association, has presented some interesting highlights in his article, "A Noble Character" in a recent issue of the Shukan Asahi.

The death of Mitsuru Toyama was a bolt from the blue to me, for I had been convinced that he would remain hale and hearty until the day of the final victory of the War of Greater East Asia. We can only resign ourselves to the span of life allotted to us. We must not vainly lament his death; it is our duty and our mission to follow his noble footsteps toward the construction of Greater East Asia and thus materialize his cherished aims.

As has been historically revealed, the innumerable evil deeds committed by Anglo-Americans against the whole of Asia are obvious. Toyama repeatedly prophesied this fact, and from his early youth entertained the deepest resentment and regret concerning it. He firmly believed that their principle of Rule by Might must be destroyed by Asia's hands in order that East Asia might be resurrected and a new order established in the world. With this banner furled high, he persevered in the realization of this great ideal.

Reverence for the Emperor, Toyama believed, should not be restricted to the narrow interpretation as manifested in the days of the Meiji Restoration. The difference between the Imperial Way and the Rule by Might principle must be made clear to the world. And with the righteousness of the Imperial Way as his fundamental doctrine, he undertook the various problems confronting East Asia. His activities during the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese wars also were prompted by this spirit. There are very few others who took the trials of East Asia to heart as did Toyama. One phase of this fervor took shape in the harboring and aiding of patriots of many East Asiatic nations oppressed by the Europeans and Americans. His aid to Kin (Gyoku Kin) of Chosen, Sun Yat-sen of China, the nationalists of the Philippines, and Rash Behari Bose are too well known to be presented in detail here. Others among the long list of those directly and indirectly receiving his succor included the Mohammedan, Ibrahim. Many Europeans who came into contact with him also were deeply impressed by the greatness of his character.

Toyama foresaw the certain arrival of the day when the Rule by Might principle of the Anglo-Americans would turn its guns toward Japan. But in those days, there were many unwise internationalists and pro-Anglo-Americans in Japan who fawned upon Western favor to an extreme extent, imitating and absorbing their culture. Toyama ceaselessly attempted to expose the menace and advocated strongly the destruction of Anglo-American evils, but the opportunity did not arrive for a long while.

Today, in the midst of the fulfillment of his prophecy, at the height of the battle, he was filled with the deepest joy born of his faith in the final victory. But at the same time, the one point about which Toyama had been most anxious was the permeation throughout all the nations of Asia of the great spirit of the rise of Asia and the spirit of the world as one family. And of this, too, that which was considered the most vital and which composed the core of the problems was China.

Part of Dream Fulfilled

The general plan adopted by the former Tojo Cabinet in relation to the Common Prosperity Region—the granting of independence to the various peoples of Asia, meant that one part of Toyama's cherished dreams had been materialized. How deep must have been his joy last November when he saw the great success of the Assembly of the Greater East Asiatic Nations. The leaders of Greater East Asia, not only in names, but in reality, had assembled under one roof, to proclaim to the world the dawn of the rise of Asia. Toyama, aged but vigorous at that time, had spoken of his deep emotions in witnessing that progress.

In his later years, the greatest regret of Toyama was the refusal of the Chiang Kai-shek regime to understand Japan's aims, and its continued opposition to her as tools of the Anglo-Americans. The failure of Chungking to awaken from its delusion was most deeply deplored by Toyama, and he often said that there are many circumstances and sentimental reasons which may prompt sympathy with Chungking, but this is a problem which must be regarded from a broader view. When the various nations of Asia are to call upon the world for the recognition of their existence, it is not the time now for Japan and China to fight against each other; they should cooperate together in the joining of their strength. Chungking should bring itself to realize this expansive outlook. No matter how it tries, it cannot accomplish anything without the cooperation of all East Asia. It should look back upon the bitter experiences it had undergone in the past at the hands of the Anglo-Americans, and toss aside the foolishness of adhering to the circumstances and sentiments.

At the time of Sun Yat-sen's refuge in Tokyo, Toyama extended aid in many ways to him. At that time, Sun is said to have stated often to his benefactor, that for the revival of Asia, first of all the encroaching Rule by Might principle of Britain must be struck down. And behind Britain, instigating her every action, is the United States. Between Britain and America there exist blood ties as an Anglo-Saxon race. In order to strike down Britain, one must be prepared to fight the United States as an enemy, too. And to realize that end, Japan and China must be united—together with the unparalleled strength of the Japanese military forces must be joined the economic strength of the vast Chinese continent. Toyama agreed heartily with these words of Sun, and gave him much encouragement, it is said. Indeed, Dr. Sun was a great man.

Chiang Meets Toyama

Several years later, Chiang Kai-shek also came to Japan and received Toyama's help as his neighbor. Just before his return to China, Chiang called upon Toyama to tender his farewell, and at that time, Toyama earnestly talked with him about his hopes, saying that Chiang, as Dr. Sun's successor, must be aware of the fact that if in the future he should take up arms against Japan, it would be in opposition to Dr. Sun's will and against the true justice of Asia. In such a case, Japan will be forced resolutely to strike him down, so he must consider each step deeply before taking action. After receiving this advice, Chiang returned to Nanking, and not very long thereafter, the China Affair unfortunately broke out, regrettably bringing about the state of affairs which Toyama had most deeply deplored.

It may be said that the China Affair did not arise because of the will of Chiang Kai-shek alone. The real ringleaders were the Anglo-Americans. Toyama had warned the officials of Chungking of this at every opportunity. In order to solve the entangling circumstances between Japan and China, he was determined to come forth and personally take part, and was awaiting the right moment to take action. No one else knew East Asia and China as well as did Toyama.

The words of his last years most deeply imprinted upon my memory were those made at the time of the celebration of his 89th birthday. A man receives more words of felicitation as he increases in years, he said, but there is no reason why one should be revered just because of one's age. Though young, if one has done a great service to one's country, the significance of his existence is great indeed, and if unfortunately he should fall in the course of that action, the short years are valuable the more. If one delves into his feelings concerning the China problem, which he deplored so much, with these words in mind, one can conjecture that he had inwardly embraced the thought that even at that great age he cannot live meaninglessly, and that he must voluntarily do all in his power toward the solution of the China question.

EAST ASIA'S EDITORIAL FORUM

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

The China Front

(From the Peking Chronicle)

Out of sheer desperation in view of the recently highly unfavorable developments on the China Front, the China-based United States air force has already embarked upon the most relentless scorched earth tactics against Chinese cities evacuated by it as witnessed in the case of Wuchow and Kweilin.

These tactics employed by the United States forces clearly indicate that Washington rather than Chungking is the real master of Chungking's military operations.

As it is, the Chungking Army was relegated to the status of mere colonial forces under the United States command, while the Chungking troops and innocent Chinese civilians are in the eyes of the American commanders so much human fodder to serve the purpose of the United States forces in their desperate attempt to stave off the Japanese onslaught.

Such unscrupulous treatment of the Chinese by the United States forces in China naturally created a deep antipathy toward the Americans among the Chinese people in the Chungking-controlled areas, hence the various remarks prevalent among Chungking's thinking people that Washington's previous "assist Chungking" policy is now completely changed to that of "use Chungking."

All this resulted from the United States bitter frustration suffered at the hands of the Japanese Forces in its strategy to let the China Front play the major part in its full-scale counter-offensive operations in the Pacific.

Thus, the Japanese current successful operations on the China Front nipping in the bud the United States much-vaunted counter-offensive attempts against the Japanese mainland are bound to have the most important and far-reaching effects on the entire military situation in East Asia.

It is on this score, that the United States High Command has to attach gravest importance to its recent repeated defeats on the China Front.

The journal in this connection cited United States commanders' woeful remarks carried by recent foreign press reports that the United States air forces' retreat from Kweilin had the effect, if nothing else, of prolonging this war at least by six months.

This is why the enemy high command at this stage of the war finds it necessary to pay a still greater effort to the Pacific Front, which has now come to be the only hope for any further progress in the United States general counter-offensive strategy against the Japanese.

There is a marked tendency on the part of the United States High Command to intensify its counter-offensive efforts in the Pacific theater of war at each reverse the enemy suffers on the China Front, the Mainichi noted, and added that the close interrelations between the China Front and the Pacific theater of war has become all the more pronounced as the enemy comes closer to the main Japanese defense lines. The present indications are that the China Front will continue to play an increasingly important role in the War of Greater East Asia which thus has every sign of being a protracted war, though it may highly be disagreeable to the enemy high command, who for obvious domestic reasons impatiently wishes for a quick decision.

Lively Start

Cavalry recruit (about to take his first lesson in horsemanship)—Sergeant, pick me out a nice gentle horse.

Sergeant—Have you ever ridden a horse before?

Recruit—No!

Sergeant—Ah, here's just the animal for you. Never been ridden before. You can both start together!

That's Probably Why

Stenographer: How'a spell 'sen-se'?

Employer: Dollars and cents or horse sense?

Stenographer: Well, like in "I ain't seen him sense."